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Darlaston Urban District Council



# **ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

## **Medical Officer of Health**

FOR 1945.

**E. P. McWHIRTER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.**  
Medical Officer of Health.

**J. S. BARKER, M.I.S.E., M.R.S.I.**  
Chief Sanitary Inspector.



**REPORT**  
**ON THE WORK**  
*of the*  
**PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT**  
**For the year 1945.**

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*Public Health Department,  
Town Hall,  
Darlaston.*

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE  
DARLASTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Wilkinson and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting to you my report for the year 1945.

One fact to which I would like to call attention is that only about half the children born in the town are brought up for immunisation against Diphtheria at a year old. I would like this figure much increased because Diphtheria is most severe on children under five years of age.

I want to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for the encouragement and help which has been given to me.

I am also indebted to my staff in the Public Health Department for their conscientious hard work.

I have the honour to be

Mrs. Wilkinson and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

ELIZABETH PATRICIA McWHIRTER,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

**GENERAL.**

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	1,535
Rateable Value, 1945	...	...	...	...	£795,39
A Penny Rate produces	...	...	...	...	£311
Registrar-General's Estimate of the population mid-1945	...	...	...	...	20,200
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1945	...	...	...	...	5,204

**Staff.**

<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>	...	E. Patricia McWhirter, M.B., Ch.B.; D.P.H. (Univ. Edin.)
<i>Sanitary Inspector</i>	...	J. S. Barker, M.I.S.E., M.R.S.I.
<i>Additional Sanitary Inspector</i> (Resigned July 8th, 1945)	...	L. R. Turbin, M.I.S.I., M.R.S.I.

**Clerks.**

Miss E. M. Gregory.  
Miss B. Jones.

**VITAL STATISTICS.****Live Births.**

					<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	209	194	403
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	8	8	16
					—	—	—
Totals	...	...	...	...	217	202	419
					—	—	—

Birth rate per 1,000 of the resident population ... 20.74

Birth Rate for England and Wales per 1,000 of the population ... 16.1

**Still Births.**

					<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	9	2	11
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
					—	—	—
Totals	...	...	...	...	9	4	13
					—	—	—

Still-Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still-births... 30.1

Still-birth Rate per 1,000 of the population ... 0.64

Still-birth Rate for England and Wales per 1,000 of the population ... 0.46

**Infantile Mortality.**

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of deaths under one year of age—			
Legitimate ... ..	9	14	23
Illegitimate ... ..	—	2	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ... ..	9	16	25
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The chief causes of death were :—

Pneumonia ... ..	...	5
Congenital Malformations ... ..	...	6
Prematurity ... ..	...	5
Death Rate of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births ... ..	...	59.67
Death Rate for England and Wales per 1,000 live births ... ..	...	46
Death Rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ... ..	...	57.07
Death Rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ... ..	...	125.0

**Maternal Mortality.**

Death from puerperal sepsis ... ..	...	—
Deaths from other puerperal causes ... ..	...	2
		<hr/>
Total ... ..	...	2
		<hr/>

Maternal Death Rate from puerperal sepsis per 1,000 live and still births ... ..	...	Nil
Maternal Death Rate for England and Wales from puerperal sepsis per 1,000 live and still births ... ..	...	0.24
Maternal Death Rate from other causes associated with pregnancy per 1,000 live and still births ... ..	...	4.63
Maternal Death Rate for England and Wales from other causes associated with pregnancy per 1,000 live and still births ... ..	...	1.22



**Deaths.**

Number of deaths from all causes ... .. 213

Causes of death according to the Registrar-General's return :—

Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .. ..	11	7	18
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis .. ..	2	—	2
Measles .. ..	1	—	1
Cancer of the Mouth and Oesophagus ..	4	—	4
Cancer of the Uterus .. ..	—	2	2
Cancer of the Stomach and Duodenum ..	6	2	8
Cancer of the Breast .. ..	—	4	4
Cancer of all other sites .. ..	4	7	11
Diabetes .. ..	1	2	3
Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions .. ..	11	10	21
Heart Disease .. ..	12	17	29
Other diseases of the circulatory system ..	3	6	9
Bronchitis .. ..	8	5	13
Pneumonia .. ..	10	8	18
Other respiratory diseases .. ..	1	2	3
Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum .. ..	2	2	4
Diarrhoea (under two years of age) .. ..	—	1	1
Other digestive causes .. ..	1	2	3
Nephritis .. ..	1	1	2
Puerperal Sepsis .. ..	—	—	—
Other maternal causes .. ..	—	2	2
Premature birth .. ..	—	5	5
Congenital Malformations ; birth injuries and diseases of infants .. ..	3	5	8
Suicide .. ..	1	—	1
Other violent causes .. ..	2	2	4
All other causes .. ..	16	21	37
Totals all causes .. ..	100	113	213

Death Rate per 1,000 of the population ... ..	10.5
Death Rate for England and Wales per 1,000 of population ... ..	11.4
Death Rate from Diarrhoea under two years of age per 1,000 live births ... ..	2.39
Death Rate for England and Wales from Diarrhoea under two years of age per 1,000 live births ...	5.6
Deaths from Cancer, all ages ... ..	29
Deaths from Measles ... ..	1

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1945.

	<i>Age Distribution.</i>															
	0-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45	-50	-55	-60	-65	-70	-75	-80
	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
Cancer of mouth and oesophagus male ..									1		1			2		
Cancer of uterus ..								1				1				
Cancer of stomach and duodenum ..						1				1		2	2			1
Cancer of breast ..											2	1			1	
Cancer in all other sites						1			2	1			2	1	3	1

**NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.**

Disease.	No. of cases notified.	Hospital.	No. of deaths (Registrar General's figures);
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	34	26	—
Diphtheria .. .. .	25	24	—
Measles .. .. .	127	1	1
Whooping Cough .. .. .	52	3	—
Pneumonia .. .. .	18	—	18
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	1	1	—
Poliomyelitis .. .. .	1	1	—
Polioencephalitis .. .. .	1	1	—
Erysipelas .. .. .	1	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	2	—	—

**Scarlet Fever.**

There were thirty-four cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year, twenty-six of these were removed to Hospital because of lack of provision for nursing at home. On the whole the disease was mild and I did not find any serious complications. The number of cases notified is the same as in 1944. There were no deaths from Scarlet Fever during 1945.

**Diphtheria.**

Twenty-four cases were removed to hospital suspected of suffering from Diphtheria. Twenty, plus one nursed at home, of these cases, proved to be Diphtheria. There were no deaths from Diphtheria during 1945. Eight of the cases of Diphtheria were over 15 years of age. Of the thirteen cases under 15, six were immunised and seven were not.

**Diphtheria Immunisation.**

214 children under five and 49 children ages five to fifteen were immunised during the year. A clinic is held on Friday afternoons from 2-0 to 3-0 o'clock at the Jane Mills Institute, Rectory Avenue, Darlaston, to which any mother can bring her child to be immunised against Diphtheria. It is advisable for any child immunised in infancy to have a reinforcing dose on beginning school.

**Pneumonia.**

The number of cases of Pneumonia notified during the year 1945, was 18.



### Whooping Cough.

Cases of Whooping Cough notified to me during 1945 increased from 11 in 1944, to 52. There were no deaths from Whooping Cough.

### Measles.

127 cases of Measles were notified to me during 1945. This was a big increase from thirteen in 1944. There was one death attributed to measles.

### Scabies.

Scabies was much less troublesome during 1945 than in previous years. Twenty-two families infested with scabies came to my notice as compared with twenty-four in 1944, but the condition was cleared up much quicker because the cases were brought early for treatment.

### Other Notifiable Diseases.

There was one case of poliomyelitis and one case of poliomyelitis notified.

Two cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified. Both cases cleared up and left no impairment of vision.

### TUBERCULOSIS, 1945.

Age	New Notifications				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—1								
1—	1		1				2	
5—	1	1	1					
15—	4	3			2	3		
25—	5				4	2		
35—	4	1	1		1	2		
45—	2				2	1		
55—	3				2			
65—								
Totals	20	5	3		11	8	2	

### **Tuberculosis.**

At the end of 1944 there were 182 cases of Tuberculosis on the Register. At the end of 1945 there were 186, an increase of four.

Twenty-five cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs and three cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year.

Nineteen deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and two deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were recorded.

The Points System for allocating houses allows for some consideration of cases of Tuberculosis.

### **Laboratory Facilities.**

Stafford County Council provides facilities for the investigation of material for diagnostic and preventive measures.

Ninety-one swabs from cases of suspected Diphtheria were examined, six proved to have Diphtheria organisms present.

The sputum from suspected Tuberculosis was examined in sixty-seven cases, eleven specimens were positive.

### **Ambulance Facilities.**

We had negotiations with Wednesbury, Bilston and Willenhall to explore the possibility of a Joint Ambulance Scheme. No decision was reached at the end of the year.

The town ambulance is manned by one driver who is relieved by a driver from the Surveyor's Department.

### **Nursing of Infectious Diseases.**

The West Midlands Joint Hospital Board provides accommodation for the treatment of Infectious Diseases.

### **Domiciliary Nursing.**

Domiciliary Nursing is provided by the Queen's District Nursing Association.

### **Health Visitors.**

Miss Clark who had been with us many years left to take up another appointment. We wish her success in her new appointment. We welcome Miss Fecitt who replaced Miss Clark. The Health Visitors are provided by the County Council.

### **Water.**

The South Staffordshire Waterworks Company supply water to the town. There was no important extension of mains during the year. Water is sampled each month in the district, and a report on the chemical Analyses and Bacteriological Examination is given. A typical report is as follows:—

## RESULTS OF EXAMINATION OF SAMPLE OF WATER.

### Bacteriological Examination.

*Bacteria*—Colonies per ml.

Nutrient Agar at 20 deg. C.	3 days	...	...	.75
Nutrient Agar at 37 deg. C.	1 day	...	...	0
Nutrient Agar at 37 deg. C.	2 days	...	...	0

*Coliform Bacteria.*

Presumptive Test	...	...	...	...	Absent
Differential Tests	...	...	...	...	Absent

### Physical Characters.

Colour (Burgess)	...	...	...	...	4 mm.
Turbidity	...	...	...	...	Trace susp. matter
P.H.	...	...	...	...	7.4
Taste	...	...	...	...	Very slightly Brackish
Odour	...	...	...	...	Nil

### Chemical Analysis (Expressed in parts per 100,000).

Alkalinity	...	...	...	...	19.8
Chlorides	...	...	...	...	16.40
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	Trace
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	Trace
Oxidised Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	.20
Oxygen Absorbed (3 hrs. at 27 deg. C.)	...	...	...	...	.012
Temporary Hardness	...	...	...	...	19.1
Permanent Hardness	...	...	...	...	.7
Total Hardness	...	...	...	...	19.8
Total Solids (dried at 180 C.)	...	...	...	...	54.4
Calcium (Ca)	...	...	...	...	6.52
Magnesium (Mg)	...	...	...	...	.85
Iron (Fe)	...	...	...	...	.006
Manganese (Mn)	...	...	...	...	.001
Zinc (Zn)	...	...	...	...	Nil
Poisonous Metals	...	...	...	...	Nil
Free Cl (p.p.m.)	...	...	...	...	Nil
Hardness calculated from calcium and magnesium	...	...	...	...	19.8
A pure and wholesome supply.					

## Sewage.

Mr. Hammond, the Sewage Works Manager has kindly given me the following report :—

At these Works provision is made for dealing on the biological System with a population of 21,000 based on a water consumption of 25 gallons per head, per day. The estimated dry weather flow being 525,000 gallons.

The Works are designed for treating as sewage proper a volume up to 1,575,000 gallons a day. A further 1,575,000 gallons is provided for as storm water, making a total maximum flow to be dealt with of 3,150,000 gallons per day.

Of the total volume entering the Works 75% is conveyed by an 18-in. gravitating main and the remaining 25% by two 9-in. pumping mains. Both the gravitating and the pumping mains discharge into a detritus and screening tank having a capacity of 6,900 gallons.

The sewage proper then flows through rectangular primary and secondary sedimentation tanks having a combined capacity of 221,600 gallons. Fixed weirs extend the full width of the Tanks over which the sewage passes to a circular Septic Tank with a capacity of 134,000 gallons, having an upward flow. Further settlement of suspended matter is continued in a circular tank having a capacity of 60,600 gallons.

The period of flow through the Tanks being approximately twenty hours. The tank effluent now passes on to seven circular percolating filters, where it is evenly distributed over the surface of the beds by rotary sprinklers. The total capacity of the filters being 10,563 cube yards.

The effluent from all filters is conveyed into three Humus Tanks having a combined capacity of 31,700 gallons, and from these tanks the final effluent gravitates to the River.

A separating Weir is constructed in the detritus chambers for diverting Storm Water, which is conveyed into two storm tanks having a capacity of 160,200 gallons.

The whole of the sludge resulting from the treatment of the sewage (except humus sludge), at each stage is pumped to specially prepared beds of ash foundation, where it is subject to atmospheric drying. The total areas of the drying beds is 7,000 square yards.

The humus sludge is pumped back to mix with the incoming sewage before entering the primary sedimentation tanks.



The supernatant waters from primary and secondary sedimentation tanks are returned to the tanks for retreatment.

The whole of the pumping on the works and also from one outlying pumping station is done by compressed air operating ejectors. Gas engines are installed for power purposes.

### **Housing.**

The end of fighting coming so abruptly made the Council hurriedly try and transfer paper plans to practical measures in the provision of houses. Very good progress considering conditions has been made, but much still remains to be done. Things moved so hurriedly that our desire in the Public Health Department of taking our place in trying to provide as convenient houses as possible for our people, was not fulfilled. Our criticism of plans was unintelligible to the Architect until we found that a second set of plans were in being and before these new plans were submitted to us, work on houses to a third set of plans had begun, so quickly did things move. We feel that in the case of housing that "many heads are better than one," and that the Public Health Department could contribute to the common good.

A Housing Points Scheme was initiated in the hope that Housing Allocation could be as unbiassed by personal consideration as possible. I doubt there ever being an entirely satisfactory points scheme, and only when there are many more houses available will a satisfactory state come into being.

The Points scheme almost entirely works for the alleviation of overcrowding. Houses are so scarce that any house, however bad, seems better than none.

I have been particularly concerned with these bad houses. There are families with young children living in them. Is it fair to condemn these children to four or five more years in such insanitary conditions? The Minister of Health quite rightly condemned temporary houses as a general provision, but in our community I think temporary houses had a place. They could be erected quickly. They would be very much better than the houses that are fit for nothing but demolition. They would act as a reservoir in circumstances such as ours, because this area being so much built up will ultimately need somewhere to put its families while certain areas are being cleared, replanned and redeveloped. Further, as the site proposed is in a green belt, there will be more incentive to remove the houses when they have served their purpose.



A welcome forward step of the year was the appointment of a Housing Welfare Officer. The work of such an officer is of necessity ill-defined. To define the work is to start the work with a handicap. It is essential therefore that there should be close co-operation between this Officer and the Public Health Department. I am happy to say that this co-operation exists in Darlaston. It must however be recognised that progress in bettering conditions in certain families will be slow.

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
*of the*  
**CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR**

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To THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE DARLASTON  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Lady and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit for your information and consideration my report on the sanitary circumstances of the district for the year 1945.

The year has not been an easy one from a housing standpoint owing to labour difficulties, shortage of materials and the problem of deciding on what could be considered reasonable to call on owners to carry out, having regard to the condition of many sub-standard houses, whose life can but be very short but which is controlled by the provision of new houses. There would appear to be little probability in the next year or two of doing much for families occupying unfit houses, although the conditions under which many of these people live cause more anxiety to us as public health officers than the cases of overcrowding which rank for priority in rehousing. Some sixty families are occupying houses on which Demolition Orders were placed in 1937 and 1938, and the neglect of many of the older properties has placed them in a state of depreciation as bad as, or even worse than those dealt with officially.

Twenty condemned properties have been requisitioned and reconditioned and sixty-seven persons rehoused as a result. Much as we deplore this retrograde step, it has been deemed advisable by the Authorities in order to tide over a most difficult post-war period. Such accommodation is no doubt to be preferred to the conditions under which these people were living as sub-tenants, with friction and unpleasantness and no real family life.

The provision of prefabricated or transitional houses to cater for these small family units has not come up to expectations, as but a small number have been allocated, and with such delay that the end of the year finds us with not a single house available for letting—in fact a start has not been made on their erection.

However, every endeavour has been made to secure essential repairs of a structural and sanitary character, and the work done in this direction will be found set out in the appropriate section under Housing.

Nothing of an extensive character has been possible or attempted, as it is felt that the progress now being made for the erection of houses of a more permanent character will enable us at a not very distant date to deal with the worst of these unfit houses.

Up to August of this year the repair of unfit properties and other maintenance work was controlled by the Ministry's Scheme outlined in Circular 2871, and limiting the amount which could be spent on such work. This was revoked in July by the Control of Building Operation Order No. 5, further limiting the amount which could be spent and introducing the licensing of work by the Local Authority on behalf of the Ministry of Works.

This effective machinery for settling priorities has to a very great extent conserved labour for new building schemes, and limited unessential repair works. There is little doubt that but for these measures a good deal of repair and decorative work would eventually have forced up building prices and absorbed labour much needed to build new houses and to carry out essential repairs and other urgent work.

The scheme has worked with reasonable satisfaction and it has been possible to comply with Sanitary and Housing notices without much delay.

During the year Mr. L. R. Turbin left your services to take up another appointment and up to the end of the year it has been impossible to replace him. We are hoping that early in 1946 we shall be able to secure the release of Mr. Anderson from the Forces. Having served as a Pupil Clerk for three years prior to joining up in 1939, his services should be most useful in helping us in this difficult post-war period.

Our staff was further depleted in December, 1944, by the calling up of another male pupil clerk (Mr. E. Rowbotham), which was unfortunate as he had proved most helpful, and had obtained a good grasp of the routine work of the Department.

The clearing up of the various Civil Defence Services for which we were responsible, has also made heavy demands on our reduced staff, and impeded our public health efforts to no small degree.

I remain Lady and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

J. S. BARKER,

*Chief Sanitary and Housing Officer.*

**HOUSING.**

The position as regards action under Part II and III of the Housing Act, 1936, as at 31st March, 1945, is as follows :—

1.	Number of dwelling houses demolished.		Number of persons displaced up to 31/3/45 4.	Number of dwelling houses made fit 5.
	Unfit houses 2.	Other houses 3.		
<i>Part A.</i>				
Clearance Areas :—				
(i) Land coloured “ pink ”	174	—	714	—
(ii) Land coloured “ grey ”	—	—	—	—
<i>Part B.</i>				
Improvement areas .. ..	—	—	—	—

*Part C.* Insanitary houses not included in clearance areas or improvement areas.

*NOTE.*—The references below relate to Sections of the Act of 1936.

- |     |   |     |     |     |      |
|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|------|
| (1) | Number of dwelling houses demolished as a result of formal procedure under Section II   | ... | ... | ... | 479  |
| (2) | Number of dwelling houses demolished as a result of informal notices preliminary to formal procedure under Section II   | ... | ... | ... | 4    |
| (3) | Number of dwelling houses closed but not demolished as a result of undertakings (which have not been cancelled) by owners under Section II not to use houses for human habitation | ... | ... | ... | 11   |
| (4) | Parts of buildings closed (Section 12)  | ... | ... | ... | 91   |
| (5) | Number of persons displaced as a result of action under   |     |     |     |      |
|     | (1) above   | ... | ... | ... | 1874 |
|     | under (2) above   | ... | ... | ... | 11   |
|     | „ (3) „   | ... | ... | ... | 43   |
|     | „ (4) „   | ... | ... | ... | 343  |
| (6) | Number of dwelling houses made fit :—   |     |     |     |      |
|     | (i) as a result of formal notices under Sections 9 to 12  |     |     |     | 593  |
|     | (ii) as a result of informal notices preliminary to formal procedure under Sections 9 to 12   | ... | ... | ... | 1027 |



At the end of the year 61 condemned houses remain tenanted, 20 houses from which families had been displaced, having been requisitioned, repaired and re-let.

Our housing needs, as indicated in my previous report are urgent as the survey undertaken in 1944 indicates the need for 2,541 houses to deal with overcrowding, sub-tenancies and a slum clearance programme calling for the clearance and demolition of 1,366 houses over the next ten to fifteen years.

The Council having the necessary data at their disposal as regards the accommodation called for, were of the opinion that there was a decided need for a larger type of house to restore a proper balance in the types of houses available, and to deal with the larger single family units previously displaced into Council houses, where the permitted number for the dwelling had been exceeded, and thus perpetuating overcrowding which we were endeavouring to avoid.

This unsatisfactory state of affairs had been brought about by endeavouring to reduce costs and rents, with a consequent reduction in superficial area. The third bedroom in the type of Council house erected in the pre-war period, had but a superficial area of from 60 to 88 square feet, and a total superficial area of but 880. More regard should have been had to the standard of accommodation required, rather than allowing costs and rents to influence the type of house to be provided.

The Local Authority therefore sought to restore a proper balance and erect houses more suitable to our requirements, and after some little delay, permission was obtained from the appropriate Government Department to proceed with the erection of houses of the type required, viz : three-bedroom houses of 966/986 super-feet, and four-bedroom houses of some 1,066 super feet.

By the provision of houses of these sizes it is hoped to abate our own overcrowding and thus render these re-lets available to smaller sub-tenant families also causing overcrowding, thus avoiding unnecessary building by exchanges.

At the end of the year the contract for the roads and sewers on the Moxley site for the erection of these houses had been completed, and as regards Rough Hay, so far as land then available for development was concerned, the main sewers were completed and the contractor was engaged on the construction of gulley connections and 60% of the concrete road works was completed. Site preparation, excavation and house drainage had been commenced at Moxley in connection with the erection of 50 houses.



The re-erection of nine bomb destroyed houses had been commenced and work was proceeding above damp proof course on four houses and footings excavated on the remaining five.

As regards temporary houses (55), we had only progressed as far as levelling and sewer work, which was most disappointing when compared with the progress made with permanent houses.

By the end of the year we had arrived at the stage as regards permanent houses when it was decided to apply to the appropriate Government Department for permission to erect all the permanent houses for which sites were prepared—260 at Moxley, and 80 at Rough Hay.

Private enterprise at December had progressed most satisfactorily, 67 houses were in course of erection and three were completed.

The following schedules of families to be rehoused will give the necessary information as to the type of houses required to rehouse the various sized families, which have been worked out in units—each adult and any child over ten years of age counting as one unit, a child between the ages of one and ten counting as half a unit, and a child under one not counting at all.

### Tenants Causing Overcrowding.

<i>No. of Families.</i>					<i>Accommodation required in equivalent adults.</i>	
21	...	...	...	...	Units	4 and under.
142	...	...	...	...	„	4 — $5\frac{1}{2}$
155	...	...	...	...	„	6 — $7\frac{1}{2}$
43	...	...	...	...	„	8 — 9
12	...	...	...	...	„	$9\frac{1}{2}$ — $10\frac{1}{2}$
3	...	...	...	...	„	11 and over.
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### Sub-Tenants Causing Overcrowding.

365	...	...	...	...	Units	$2\frac{1}{2}$ and under.
121	...	...	...	...	„	3 — 4
16	...	...	...	...	„	$4\frac{1}{2}$ —5
4	...	...	...	...	„	$5\frac{1}{2}$ —6
2	...	...	...	...	„	$6\frac{1}{2}$ and over.
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**Sub-Tenants Not Causing Overcrowding.**

464	...	...	...	...	Units	2	
219	...	...	...	...	„	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$
8	...	...	...	...	„	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$
<hr/>							
691							
<hr/>							

The survey disclosed that there were just over 100 Council houses with not more than a two-unit family, and it is a question here whether accommodation more suitable to their requirements should not be provided, thus rendering these three-bedroomed houses available for families more suitable to such accommodation.

**Housing Requirements Tabulated.**

*Extracts from Summary Sheet No. 2. Survey Tables.*

1.	Overcrowding	...	...	...	Col. 1=	898
2.	Sub-tenants not overcrowded				Col. 2=	682
3.	Unfit houses	...	...	...	Col. 3=	766
						<hr/>
	Total	...	...	...	Col. 4=	2,346
						<hr/>

*Less :—*

(a)	Houses to be relet	...	...	Col. 6=	334	
(b)	Overcrowded unfit (included in					
	Col. 3 above) ...	...	...	Col. 5=	71	
					<hr/>	
	Total	...	...	...	...	405
						<hr/>
						1,941

*Plus :—*

Houses required to complete Part 2 of the Slum					
Clearance programme	...	...	=	600	
				<hr/>	600
					<hr/>
Houses required	...	...	...	...	2,541
					<hr/>

**HOUSING PROGRESS SINCE JANUARY, 1920.**

Year ending Dec.	By Local Authority under Assisted Housing Schemes.				By Private Enterprise.			Combined Yearly Totals (8)
	1919 Act.  (1)	1923 and 1924  (2)	1930  (3)	Total.  (4)	Un- assisted Houses (5)	Assisted		
						Subsidy (6)	Total (7)	
1920	16	—	—	16	—	—	—	16
1921	96	—	—	96	—	—	—	96
1922	30	—	—	30	4	—	4	34
1923	—	—	—	—	6	6	12	12
1924	—	—	—	—	1	14	15	15
1925	—	25	—	25	1	8	9	34
1926	—	96	—	96	1	17	18	114
1927	—	84	—	84	5	25	30	114
1928	—	91	—	91	—	—	—	91
1929	—	68	—	68	—	4	4	72
1930	—	90	—	90	—	6	6	96
1931	—	62	—	62	8	—	8	70
1932	—	115	26	141	15	—	15	156
1933	—	19	—	19	15	—	15	34
1934	—	{ 14 44 U 24* 61 U 96 U	50	108	24	—	24	132
1935	—							
1936	—		46	131	11		11	142
1937	—		70	166	55	—	55	221
1938	—		124	124	144	—	144	268
1939	—		134	134	113	—	113	247
1940	—	46	83	129	50	—	50	179
1945	—	26	85	111	—	—	—	111
	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	3
26 years	142	961	618	1721	456	80	536	2257

U—Indicates houses erected without Government assistance.

\* These Council Houses were taken over as part of Bentley under the Staffordshire Review Order of 1934

**REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE.****Civil Building.**

The scheme for the repair and maintenance of houses brought into operation last year continued to operate up to July, 1945, with certain modifications, after which the Control of Building Operations Order came into force introducing the licensing of repair and maintenance work, and vesting the issue of licences with the Local Authority for work up to £100 and over this amount for certain specified work, and controlling the sum which can be expended without licence for a period of six months, to £10 plus £2 in any one month, the latter amount not being cumulative.

The object of such measures was to avoid work unessential or of a luxury character. There is little doubt that failure to control work of such a nature would have forced up prices and absorbed labour urgently needed for the erection of new houses. The machinery therefore was and is effective for settling priorities.

Up to July, Certificates of Essentiality had been issued for the repair of 109 houses at a total cost of £1,094 6s. 2d.

From August to the end of the year 34 licences were issued and nine Permits, the total expenditure in connection therewith amounting to £6,067 1s. 2d.

### Building Licences.

<i>Council properties.</i>						<i>Private owners.</i>							
				£	s.	d.					£	s.	d.
Jan.	215	houses		308	14	2	14	houses	...	179	0	0	
Feb.	234	„	...	251	18	4	22	„	...	136	10	0	
March	234	„	...	252	18	4	26	„	...	201	0	0	
April	216	„	...	376	15	7	18	„	...	260	16	2	
May	238	„	...	354	4	6	9	„	...	162	0	0	
June	268	„	...	279	18	3	20	„	...	155	0	0	
<hr/>				<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>			
1405				1824	9	2	109				1094	6	2



**PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.****Schedule of Visits and Notices served.**

	Visits	Infor- mal Notices	Statut- ory Notices	Infor- mal abated	Formal abated
Drainage defects .. ..	273	262	41	210	38
Structural defects .. ..	525	248	158	229	121
Spouting defects and dampness ..	144	112	84	101	73
Bins .. ..	948	387	145	292	141
Stagnant water (cellars) .. ..	12	12	2	7	2
Fish Fryers .. ..	104	4	—	4	—
Milk and Dairies .. ..	45	4	1	3	1
Butchers' Premises .. ..	387	3	—	3	—
Factories and Workshops .. ..	116	28	—	21	—
Infectious Diseases .. ..	224	—	—	—	—
Verminous conditions .. ..	187	63	7	57	7
Pigkeeper's Premises .. ..	219	37	2	34	2
Private Slaughtering .. ..	210	—	—	—	—
Moveable Dwellings .. ..	14	8	—	8	—
Schools .. ..	24	2	—	2	—
Smoke nuisances .. ..	47	4	—	3	—
Picture Theatres .. ..	30	—	—	—	—
Complaints .. ..	853	317	71	278	63
Interviews .. ..	1751	—	—	—	—
Letters .. ..	1549	—	—	—	—

**INFECTIOUS CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.**

	No. <i>reported.</i>	<i>Hospital</i> <i>provision.</i>	<i>At</i> <i>Home.</i>
Diphtheria ... ..	25 ...	Moxley 22 ... Brierley Hill 2 ...	1
Measles ... ..	127 ...	Moxley 1 ...	126
Whooping Cough	52 ...	Wolverhampton 1	51
Erysipelas .....	1 ...	Moxley 1 ...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	34 ...	Moxley 19 ... Brierley Hill 3 ... Bilston 4	8

Terminal disinfection as regards Tuberculosis has been carried out in twelve instances where death occurred at home, and in all cases where patients have been reported as having been admitted to sanatoria for treatment. Bedding where necessary has been treated by steam, and where in bad condition destroyed.



Seventy-three visits have been made to infectious cases for necessary investigation. Twenty-four of the twenty-five cases of Diphtheria notified have been removed to hospital, and twenty-six out of the thirty-four Scarlet Fever cases, eight having been nursed at home.

127 premises have been disinfected after infectious or other complaints, sixty-three being for verminous conditions.

In view of the increasing demands on the steam disinfector at Wednesbury, with which Authority we have a working arrangement, it becomes more necessary that we should endeavour to obtain our own installation. A scheme was approved during the war for the provision of such apparatus at the Public Baths, where surplus steam was available. However, the Ministry's consent was not obtained, and it has since remained in abeyance.

Our need for a steam disinfector will be more urgent when we commence our rehousing. The one used at present will then be in full use by the owning Authority and it will become more difficult to dovetail arrangements for its use.

### **PETROLEUM ACTS.**

Twenty-seven licences were issued for the bulk storage of 26,475 gallons of motor spirit, the licence holders being principally industrial firms operating their own transport. Underground storage tanks are installed in all cases in brick or concrete containers and sanded down.

Two licences were issued for the storage of carbide of calcium—a total of 12 cwts.—and confined to use in connection with acetylene welding plant.

### **PUBLIC CLEANSING.**

The work of refuse removal is controlled by the Public Works Department, and having regard to labour difficulties has been well carried out, bins being emptied every eight to ten days.

Galvanised receptacles are in general use and covered vehicles for removal and disposal.

The refuse is disposed of by "Controlled Tipping," the tips being situated on the fringe of the district and away from the houses.

Owing to difficulties experienced by owners in obtaining replacements, the Local Authority has undertaken the provision of bins for both Council and private properties, and these are supplied on application at cost plus a small administrative and delivery charge. 292 bins have been supplied to private properties during the year.

It would be a very desirable policy for the Local Authority to take over the provision and maintenance of this service entirely, recovering the cost through the general rate. It would make for conformity in the type of receptacle, make for speedier replacement before the bin becomes unsatisfactory and difficult to handle, and do away with a great deal of checking, supervision and administrative work, apart from securing a more sanitary and hygienic service.

### MEAT AND FOODS.

250 pigs have been slaughtered on private premises during 1945.

The following carcasses, parts and organs were condemned and destroyed during the year :—

						<i>Total lbs.</i>
5 Heads	...	...	...	...	...	72
3 Frys	...	...	...	...	...	27
2 Bellies	...	...	...	...	...	21
Total weight						120 lbs.

There are now 197 persons keeping pigs, mostly in stys at the rear of dwellings. Very few of them are drained to the sewers and most have been provided during and subsequent to the war years, when the byelaws were relaxed.

Slaughtering on private premises is not to be encouraged or commended as actual killing takes place in the yard, and the carcass is usually hung in the wash-house or the bathroom where this is situated on the ground floor.

The cottager should be encouraged to have his pigs taken to a licensed slaughterhouse where killing can be done under sanitary and hygienic conditions. The charge is not unreasonable, the chief inconvenience being the difficulty of providing transport.

**CONDEMNED TINNED FOODS.**

					<i>Tins.</i>
Pork Luncheon Meat	...	...	...	...	19
Chopped Ham	...	...	...	...	14
Stewed Steak	...	...	...	...	16
Marmalade and Jam	...	...	...	...	7
Beans	...	...	...	...	12
Mackerel	...	...	...	...	12
Salmon	...	...	...	...	10
Sardines	...	...	...	...	9
Crawfish	...	...	...	...	4
Pilchards	...	...	...	...	57
Herrings	...	...	...	...	1
Milk (sweetened and unsweetened)	...	...	...	...	35
Gelatine	...	...	...	...	2
Golden Plums	...	...	...	...	1
Golden Syrup	...	...	...	...	6
Household Milk	...	...	...	...	6
Briskett Beef	...	...	...	...	1
Pork Sausage Meat	...	...	...	...	1
Peas	...	...	...	...	5
P. and N. Fish Paste	...	...	...	...	1
Shrimps	...	...	...	...	2
Spam	...	...	...	...	1
Lunch Tongue	...	...	...	...	1
50 lbs. Raisins	...	...	...	...	
Total tins					223

**Slaughter of Animals Act.**

Ten persons have been licensed under the above Act during the year.

In connection with the slaughter of animals on private premises, the humane killer is used in all cases, this being loaned to the slaughtermen by this Department, and a nominal charge made for the use of the gun. This humane killer has been kindly presented to us by the Royal Humane Society.

**Food and Drugs Act.**

There are three slaughterhouses licensed under the above Act. These however have not been used for the slaughter of animals during the year.

## DAIRIES, COW SHEDS AND MILK SHOPS.

There are two registered cow-keepers in the district, with from 30 to 40 head of cattle.

The following licences and registrations have been recorded :—

Dealers' Licences	...	...	5	(Pasteurised).
Registered Milk Retailers	...	...	84	
Graded Milk Licences	...	...	12	(Pasteurised).
(Supplementary)	...	...	6	(T.T.)
			1	(Accredited).

There are the only above two Producer Retailers in the area, and no bottling establishments.

As regards the milk retailed in the district, approximately 70 % is sterilised, 4.8% untreated milk and the remainder graded milk (pasteurised, T.T. or accredited).

No complaints have been received with regard to failure to comply with official tests, and no further complaints have been made by the public as regards souring of milk.

## FACTORIES.

There are still eight bakehouses on the register and 84 Factories.

One report has been received from H.M. Inspector of Factories, as follows :—

<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Defect.</i>	<i>Action taken.</i>
F.C./6/27.	Defective Sanitary accommodation.	Defect attended to.

The following further major complaints at factories were dealt with during the year :—

1. Defective drainage. (1)
2. Nuisance due to heavy discharges of smoke and grit from boiler furnaces. (2)
3. Complaint of unpleasant fumes from cellulose spraying plant. (Business removed). (1)
4. Noise from factory machinery causing nuisance to adjoining tenants. (2)

116 visits have been made to factory premises and 21 to bakehouses.



Eighteen Notices have been given re cleansing and lime-washing.

Several small factories have been started in various parts of the district where there is a strong possibility that developments and extensions may lead to a repetition of what has happened in the past—as in Mill Street and The Green, where schools and houses have had to be closed as a result of extensive developments.

No notice of occupation is given in such cases and the businesses have usually started before they are brought to official notice.

It cannot be stressed too much that the Authorities should be approached for advice and guidance before embarking upon such enterprises, particularly as life savings are usually involved in starting these businesses, and disturbance may be a matter of serious consequence to them.



## Schedule of Houses and Accommodation.

## THE GREEN WARD.

Street.	Erec- ted by L.A.	Total Dwell- ing room	No. with 1 Bed- room	No. with 2 Bed- rooms	No. with 3 Bed- rooms	No. with 4 and over	Total Bed- rooms	Total Living rooms
Addenbrooke Street	10	74	—	14	60	—	208	158
Addenbrooke Place	6	6	—	—	6	—	18	6
Aldridge Street ..	—	8	1	6	1	—	16	15
Beard Street ..	—	19	—	15	4	—	42	38
Bell Street ..	—	59	—	50	8	1	128	110
Blockhall ..	—	28	1	21	5	1	62	52
Booth Street ..	—	53	—	35	18	—	124	104
Bush Street ..	—	48	—	41	6	1	104	79
Castle Street ..	—	27	—	18	9	—	63	54
Foster Street ..	—	69	1	46	20	2	161	134
Garrington Street ..	20	20	—	—	20	—	60	33
The Green ..	—	124	6	90	24	4	274	220
Horton Street ..	8	35	—	19	16	—	86	57
Horton Place ..	6	6	—	—	6	—	18	9
Hemmings Street ..	10	10	—	—	10	—	30	19
Little Cross Street ..	—	14	—	9	5	—	33	24
Midland Road ..	17	17	—	—	17	—	51	23
Owen Street ..	16	17	—	—	17	—	51	32
Perry Street ..	—	41	—	26	15	—	97	81
Queen Street ..	—	8	—	8	—	—	16	16
Richards Street ..	22	62	1	18	43	—	166	122
Rough Hay Road ..	13	24	—	—	24	—	72	48
Rubery Street ..	—	21	—	3	18	—	60	39
St. George's Street ..	—	19	—	18	—	1	40	31
Wesson Road ..	23	23	—	—	23	—	69	40
Willenhall Road ..	—	39	—	29	9	1	89	76
Willenhall Street ..	89	93	—	—	93	—	279	137
Yardley Street ..	22	22	—	—	22	—	66	44
TOTALS ...	262	986	10	466	499	11	2483	1801

**BENTLEY WARD**

Street.	Erec- ted by L.A.	Total Dwell- ing Houses	No. with 1 Bed- room	No. with 2 Bed- rooms	No. with 2 Bed- rooms	No. with 4 and over	Total Bed- rooms	Total Living rooms
Anson Road .. ..	50	50	—	8	42	—	142	56
Bentley Mill Lane ..	—	29	—	4	24	1	84	53
Bentley Road .. ..	14	67	3	36	27	1	160	119
Bloxwich Lane .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	2
Coronation Avenue ..	—	77	—	40	37	—	191	154
Devon Road .. ..	—	43	—	22	21	—	107	85
Gloucester Place ..	—	5	—	1	4	—	14	9
Hopyard Road .. ..	14	14	—	6	8	—	36	21
King Charles Avenue ..	78	80	—	34	46	—	206	121
Pugh Crescent .. ..	74	74	—	24	50	—	198	96
Somerset Road .. ..	—	51	—	—	51	—	153	104
Walsall Road .. ..	—	99	—	26	71	2	273	195
Warwick Avenue .. ..	—	4	—	1	3	—	11	8
Wolverhampton Road	24	41	—	7	33	1	117	79
Worcester Road .. ..	—	30	—	9	21	—	81	57
Wrexham Avenue .. ..	—	100	—	54	46	—	246	200
York Avenue .. ..	—	8	—	3	5	—	21	15
TOTALS .. ..	254	773	4	275	489	5	2041	1374

## ALL SAINTS' WARD.

Street	Erec- ted by L.A.	Total Dwell- ing Houses	No. with 1 Bed- room	No. with 2 Bed- rooms	No. with 3 Bed- rooms	No. with 4 and over	Total Bed- rooms	Total Living rooms
Albert Street .. ..	—	38	—	35	2	1	80	76
Avenue Road .. ..	—	40	—	22	17	1	99	88
Bills Street .. ..	—	3	—	2	1	—	7	6
Bull Street .. ..	—	49	—	42	4	3	108	100
Church Street .. ..	—	33	4	19	6	4	76	37
Cope Street .. ..	4	29	—	8	21	—	79	58
Crescent Road .. ..	—	6	1	—	3	2	18	13
Dale End .. ..	—	8	—	7	1	—	17	11
The Flatts .. ..	19	19	—	—	19	—	57	20
Gladstone Street .. ..	—	19	—	11	8	—	46	37
Gordon Street .. ..	—	19	—	13	6	—	44	42
Heath Road .. ..	—	42	1	39	2	—	85	71
James Bridge .. ..	—	4	—	1	3	—	11	9
King Street .. ..	—	23	3	9	10	1	55	42
Rectory Avenue .. ..	—	7	—	2	5	—	19	18
Salisbury Street .. ..	—	15	—	9	6	—	36	33
Short Street .. ..	—	11	—	10	1	—	23	19
Simmonds Place .. ..	26	26	—	—	26	—	78	32
Slater Street .. ..	—	26	—	3	22	1	76	60
Station Street .. ..	4	81	—	57	22	2	188	144
Victoria Road .. ..	—	27	1	17	8	1	63	52
Tilley Street .. ..	—	43	—	41	2	—	88	86
Walsall Road .. ..	—	158	3	103	46	6	371	302
Walsall Street .. ..	—	27	—	21	6	—	60	54
Waverley Road .. ..	—	38	—	15	23	—	99	76
Westbourne Road .. ..	—	19	—	—	19	—	57	39
Whitton Street .. ..	—	41	—	17	24	—	106	82
TOTALS .. ..	53	851	13	503	313	22	2046	1607

## CATHERINE'S CROSS WARD.

Street.	Erect- ted by L.A.	Total Dwell- ing Houses	No. with 1 Bed- room	No. with 2 Bed- rooms	No. with 3 Bed- rooms	No. with 4 and over	Total Bed- rooms	Total Living rooms
Alfred Street .. ..	—	14	—	14	—	—	28	27
Berry Avenue .. ..	83	83	—	—	83	—	249	87
Bradshaw Avenue ..	42	42	—	—	42	—	126	77
Catherine's Cross ..	4	90	10	57	20	3	196	147
Cockheath, Moxley ..	—	11	—	9	2	—	24	21
Dangerfield Lane ..	—	19	2	11	3	3	45	36
Factory Street .. ..	—	28	1	22	5	—	60	50
Forge Road .. ..	6	21	—	15	5	1	49	35
Foundry Street .. ..	—	67	1	55	10	1	145	120
Foundry Street Ext. ..	10	10	—	—	10	—	30	18
Glebe Place .. ..	8	8	—	—	8	—	24	16
Heathfield Lane .. ..	10	40	—	25	15	—	95	76
Heathfield Lane West	70	75	—	1	74	—	224	139
Herberts Park Road ..	66	70	—	—	70	—	210	88
Hewitt Street .. ..	36	36	—	—	36	—	108	42
King Edward Street ..	8	61	—	46	15	—	136	122
Mill Street .. ..	—	36	2	27	6	1	78	64
Moxley .. ..	4	101	—	70	27	4	237	165
Moxley Road .. ..	10	151	5	80	64	2	365	293
Park Road .. ..	3	17	—	10	7	—	41	31
Park Street .. ..	10	22	—	6	16	—	60	32
Partridge Avenue ..	26	26	—	1	25	—	77	33
Pinfold Street .. ..	—	48	2	26	13	7	121	86
Pinfold Street Ext. ..	—	11	—	2	9	—	31	22
Sandwell Avenue .. ..	—	39	—	23	16	—	94	79
Sproat Avenue .. ..	16	16	—	—	16	—	48	18
St. John's Road .. ..	—	33	—	31	2	—	68	49
Stanbury Avenue .. ..	49	49	—	—	49	—	147	98
Wiley Avenue .. ..	32	35	—	—	35	—	105	43
Wells Avenue .. ..	36	36	—	—	36	—	108	70
Wolverhampton Street	—	124	5	43	76	—	319	234
Woods Bank Terrace ..	8	8	—	1	7	—	23	10
TOTALS .. ..	537	1427	28	575	802	22	3672	2428



## THE CENTRAL WARD.

Street.	Erec- ted by L.A.	Total Dwell- ing Houses	No. with 1 Bed- room	No. with 2 Bed- rooms	No. with 3 Bed- rooms	No. with 4 and over	Total Bed- rooms	Total Living rooms
Alma Street .. ..	—	31	2	29	—	—	60	58
Bayley Crescent ..	14	14	—	2	10	2	42	15
Biddlestone Place ..	16	16	—	—	16	—	48	21
Bilston Street ..	—	32	2	21	9	—	71	55
Blakemores Lane ..	—	10	—	7	2	1	24	22
Cash Joynson Avenue	16	16	—	6	4	6	48	24
Charles Foster Street	43	55	—	2	53	—	163	109
Cramphill .. ..	—	32	2	21	8	1	72	56
Crawford Avenue ..	18	18	—	—	18	—	54	23
Cross Street .. ..	—	19	—	16	3	—	41	35
Dorsett Road .. ..	8	60	—	13	46	1	168	135
Dorsett Road Terrace	18	18	—	—	18	—	54	21
Eldon Street .. ..	—	61	—	55	4	2	130	108
Great Croft Street ..	—	13	—	9	4	—	30	25
Hall Street .. ..	30	32	—	—	32	—	96	43
Hall Street East ..	51	51	—	6	42	3	150	63
Hampton Place ..	8	8	—	—	8	—	24	10
Haycock Place ..	10	10	—	—	10	—	30	14
High Street .. ..	—	42	2	25	14	1	98	72
Kennedy Crescent ..	10	11	—	1	10	—	32	14
The Leys .. ..	—	14	—	8	3	3	37	26
Lowe Avenue .. ..	161	161	—	—	161	—	483	161
Marston Avenue ..	21	21	—	—	21	—	63	40
Michael Road .. ..	37	37	—	—	37	—	111	38
New Road .. ..	—	19	—	19	—	—	38	34
New Street .. ..	—	51	4	37	7	3	111	88
Peach Avenue .. ..	32	32	—	—	32	—	96	34
Peacock Road .. ..	21	21	—	—	21	—	63	28
Rough Hay Road ..	32	42	—	—	41	1	127	62
Rough Hay Place ..	12	12	—	—	12	—	36	16
School Street .. ..	—	13	1	10	1	1	28	25
Smith Street .. ..	—	41	—	31	10	—	92	79
Stafford Road .. ..	46	63	—	3	60	—	186	107
Willenhall Street ..	4	91	4	47	39	1	219	164
TOTALS .. ..	608	1167	17	368	756	26	3125	1825

**TOTAL—ALL WARDS.**

Ward.	Erec- ted by L.A.	Total Dwell- ing Houses	No. with 1 Bed- room	No. with 2 Bed- rooms	No. with 3 Bed- rooms	No. with 4 and over	Total Bed- rooms	Total Living rooms
THE GREEN .. ..	262	986	10	466	499	11	2483	1801
BENTLEY .. ..	254	773	4	275	489	5	2041	1374
ALL SAINTS' .. ..	53	851	13	503	313	22	2046	1607
CATHERINES CROSS	537	1427	28	575	802	22	3672	2428
CENTRAL .. ..	608	1167	17	368	756	26	3125	1825
TOTALS .. ..	1714	5204	72	2187	2859	86	13367	9035



